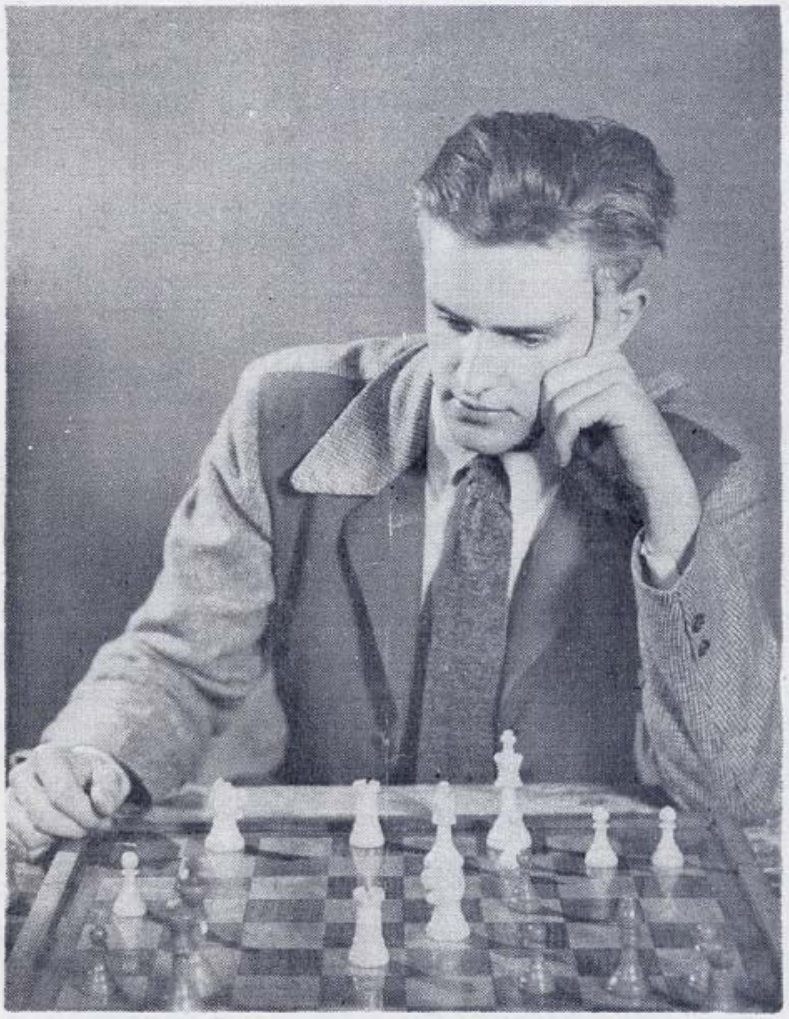
chess digest

Vol. 3—No. 8



RAY MARTIN
Easy Victory

25c

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EDITOR:

That part of the play in "Chess Mystery" which reads "Black is in zugswang" is a bit surprising for here Black plays Q-Q1 threatening the win of a piece, far from any zugswang, and at the same time leaves the game undecided for if BxB, QxB; QxQ, KxQ; Rx R, NxR; or if instead BxB, QxB; Q-N6, Q-N5; RxR, RxR; N-K5, No clear win!

Re Hastings No. 2 (Vol. 3, No. 7) by Dr. Ralston. The Dr. Gold problem has been published in Vol. 3, No. 2 issue. No 3 by D. P. 1. Q-B2ch, R-Q6; 2. NxB, P-R6; 3. N-B3 mates.

A. J. FINK
San Francisco

(In the last-named problem the Black pawn on KR5 should have been a white pawn, and then it is a "mate in four problem." Sorry. —Ed.).

news flashes . . .

Without losing a game and yielding but three draws, Jerry Slavich won the championship of the **San Jose Chess Club** by a safe margin. The tournament was a double round type, fourth game being played. Other prize winners were: Adams, Mueller and Crofut with 3, 7 and 7½ points against them, respectively.

San Jose beat **Salinas** 5 to 1 in a recent match. Individual results were: San Jose: Jerry Slavich, 1; Bert Mueller, 1; Francis Crofut, 1; Howard O'Shaughnessy, 0; Geo. Van Hooser, 1; Stanley MacCarty, 1. Salinas: R. H. Taylor, 0; Foster Clark, 0; Philip Wyman, 0; George Oakes, 1; Carl Taylor, 0; Ted Lang, 0.

The **Salinas Chess Club** will start its annual city championship tournament Nov. 7. Defending champion in "A" class is George Oakes, and in "B" class, John Douglas.

chess in industry

By S. G. Behrends

Recently an item was published stating that the Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co. of Berkeley, Calif., had a chess team, and was willing to accept challenges from other industrial teams.

Immediately two challenges were received. One was from Cutter Laboratories of Berkeley, and the other from California Research Corp. of Richmond. These two matches were played in July.

Detailed results follow:

Colgate-Palmolive-Peet		Cutter Lab.	
Bd.No.	Player Pts.	Player	Pts.
1	F. Ryan 0	G. Lutz	1
2	S. Behrends 0	W. Pillsbury	1
3	J. Kostolny 0	S. Fiske	1
4	A. Wolfe 0	W. White	1
5	W. Hazelton 0	P. Farling	1
6.	J. Stirling 1	M. Nordstrom	0
	1		5

Colgate-Palmolive-Peet		Calif. Research	
Bd. No.	Player Pts.	Player	Pts.
1	G. Lutz 0	A. Goldschmidt	..1
2	S. Behrends ....½	L. Christen	.....½
3	J. Kostolny 0	R. Hampton	1
4	A. Wolfe 0	W. Muller	1
	½		3½

However, more important than the scores is the fact that there are industrial chess temas in the Bay Area. There is currently a movement to formulate a Bay Area Industrial Chess League. Should this step be accomplished, it is possible that other communities will follow, and that eventually industrial chess teams will be as ordinary as industrial baseball clubs, or golf teams.

This is the important feature of these two industrial matches, because it is another step in the publicizing of chess. It is another hand helping to lift chess out of the esoteric mists which seem to surround it.

RAY MARTIN of Santa Monica came away from the California State Championship in San Francisco with top honors

martin wins title

RAY MARTIN of Santa Monica won the title in the California State Championship in San Francisco with great ease proving once again that his victories were far from flukes, as some people suggested.

Indeed, Martin's game has improved tremendously; his knowledge of the openings and his middle game judgement show originality. His end game play still can be improved.

His success was well merited, and California has another young master in its midst. He should be encouraged to continue his studies in chess and he will go a long way. The success of both Spiller (Martin's room mate) at Santa Barbara and Martin's superiority at San Francisco tends to prove that the South has a number of top notch players; young men who know how to play, and by their enthusiasm enliven interest for the game among their team mates at the Santa Monica Chess Club.

This makes it a bit clearer to us here why Santa Monica has won the Los Angeles County Chess Championship two year in a row. Martin won six games straight and only lost the last game to Phil Smith of Bakersfield, trying to win a dead drawn game position. George Croy, Los Angeles' 1949 champion, still proved to be a dangerous man to meet, but with Martin in the line-up the result was unavoidable.

V. PAFNUTIEFF, San Francisco, tied Croy with four points. Pafnutieff has a good knowledge of the opening, but sometimes allows his opponent to slip out of a bad position. Smith surprised everyone! He was looked upon as the man who would come in last, but through diligent play, showed a fine sense of harmony in his play, and should have come higher. His loss to Sven Almgren was unmerited (so was his win over Martin, though!). Smith is going on to Los Angeles where studies and work are going to take up most of his time, but I still say to the Los Angeles boys, watch him.

Charles Bagby, the hope of San Francisco, starting with two points (and lots of luck!) somehow couldn't find his feet. Almgren did very well, getting three out of four, after coming down from Los Angeles with zero points out of three games! It shows he still can play chess.

BILL STECKEL had a lot of fun, and Leslie Bovette, who only a few weeks earlier had tied for the Northern title with Bagby, must have been tired . . . through too much chess. As everyone knows, he is capable of much better than he showed in the Championship.

The tournament saw friendly harmony possible between players from all over the State, and it is understood that ratings of players will be made on a Statewide basis in the future, with lists of the ratings to be published in "Chess Digest."

I would like to add: CONGRATULATIONS, RAY MARTIN, AND LET US HAVE MORE TOURNAMENTS . . . MORE OFTEN ON A STATEWIDE BASIS.

—. G. K.

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chess letter

By NANCY ROOS
Los Angeles

RAY MARTIN'S win of the strong Hollywood Invitational Tournament, ahead of Herman Steiner, United States Champion, and Jim Cross, the new United States Junior Champion, came as a surprise to many local chess fans. However, Ray's friends, who noticed his gradual improvements from tournament to tournament, regarded his latest triumph as the logical climax in a succession of victories.

Ray Martin, born Nov. 7, 1924, in Minneapolis, was introduced to the game of chess by his mother. As his playing strength rose with his enthusiasm for the game, his mother soon was not a challenging enough opponent. Hence, Ray looked for harder contests in chess clubs.

Almost since my moving to Los Angeles (1942) I remember Ray, then a very frail appearing youngster, highly sensitive, for his age, too serious in his views on life, passionately devoted to chess already and visibly shaken under the stress of difficult match games.

FROM April 1943 to December 1946 Ray served in the army. Whenever he was stationed in Los Angeles, he spent his nights off at the Hollywood Chess Group, mostly playing too late to catch his last bus home. Unlike many young soldiers who returned from the war bodily harmed or mentally unsteady, skeptical and uprooted, Ray emerged from his camping experience physically and spiritually matured, more independent

and self-confident. This radical change in his personality found expression also in his approach to chess—much more analytical than emotional now, the first promise of progress!

In 1947, although Ray was not yet steady and experienced enough a player for coming off victor in the hard fought Los Angeles City Championship, he nevertheless won the brilliancy prize I donated (the portrait-study reproduced on the cover). George Croy and I played over all the submitted championship games. After eliminating many bad games and reconsidering very carefully the few good ones left, we both agreed on Ray's game against Emil Bersbach as the most outstanding achievement for its pure line of thought and its consequent execution.

Ray was blushing, his surprise was apparent when our choice was announced. Now, like then, his modesty at his feats adds to his popularity as a player. His objective evaluation of chess positions, his self-criticism and his fair recognition of his opponents' strength are the basis for his advancement.

UPON HIS discharge from the Army Ray studied for four semesters at Los Angeles City College in order to become an accountant, but his love for chess became predominant in his life. He moved to Santa Monica where chess theory and praxis became his daily preoccupation at the little trailer he shared first with Paul Quillen and later with his friend Arthur Spiller. This induced the "goldern era" of the Santa Monica Chess Club. Its activity grew, its members became team conscious and thus S.M.C.C. became the foremost winner in Greater Los Angeles, with Ray Martin playing at the first board.

Here follows a chronical record of Ray Martin's chess victories:

Brilliancy Prize—Los Angeles City Championship, 1947
First Prize—Los Angeles Open City Championship, 1948
First Prize—Los Angeles Open City Championship, 1949
First Prize—Santa Monica Chess Club Championship, 1949
First Prize—Los Angeles County Championship, 1949
First Board — Inter-Club Team Matches, 1949-50
11th Prize out of 70 players U.S. Open (Swiss) Omaha, 1949
First Prize—Hollywood Invitational Tournament, 1950
First Prize—Prelimin. Calif. State Championship, 1950

championship games

White: L. Boyette **Black: C. Bagby, S.F.**

NIMZO - INDIAN

1. P-Q4 N-KB3 3. N-QB3 B-N5
2. P-QB4 P-K3 4. P-QR3

The Samisch variation. "A la mode" right now. It is the sharpest continuation and the most risky at the same time because of the double QBP's. In the Candidate tournament in Budapest the Samisch variation was applied in six games of which White scored 4½ points!

4. . . . BxNch

The most usual. Boyette played 4 . . . B-K2 in his game with W. Hendricks, Northern California Championship, San Francisco, 1950.

5. PxB P-QB4

In the game Bronstein-Szabo, Budapest, 1950; Black played 5 . . .0-0. There followed 6. P-B3, N-R4; (Szabo follows his own initiative) 7. N-R3, P-KB4; 8. P-K4, P-B4? (A serious positional mistake which leads to a strategically lost position. Correct was 8. . . BPxKP; and if 9. PxKP, continue with 9. . . Q-R5ch. Bronstein would surely have continued after 8. . . BPxKP; with 9. B-K2) The game continued with 9. P-K5!, N-B3; 10. P-KB4, P-KN3; 11. B-K2, P-N3; 12. O-O, N-N2; 13. B-K3, PxQP; 14. PxQP, . . . and White has a strong position.

In the game Kotov-Keres, Budapest, 1950; Black tried 5. . . N-QB3; 6. P-B3, P-QN3; 7. P-K4, B-R3; but soon found out that without counter chances in the center this plan is no good after 8. P-K5, N-KN1; 9. N-R3, N-R4; 10. Q-R4, N-K2; 11. B-Q3, O-O; 12. B-N5, P-KR3; 13. B-R4, P-Q4; 14. B-N1, P-KN4; (if 14. . . BxBP; 15. Q-B2, P-N3; 16. N-KB4! etc.) 15. Q-B2. N-N3; 16. N-KB4!, . . . and there's no answer.

More impressive is Bronstein's win against Najdorf, Budapest, 1950. 1. P-Q4, N-KB3; 2. P-QB4, P-K3; 3. N-QB3, B-N5; 4. P-QR3, BxNch; 5. PxN, P-QB4; 6. P-K3, N-QB3;

7. B-Q3, O-O; 8. N-K2, P-Q3; 9. P-K4, N-K1; 10. O-O, P-QN3; 11. P-B4, B-QR3 (Najdorf continues the line adopted in the Botvinnik-Reshevsky game, Moscow, 1948. But just as in his game with Lilienthal, Najdorf neglects to adhere to the strategic ideas of this variation and goes down to a second defeat. Correct is 11. P-B4; 12. P-Q5, N-QR4; 13. KPxP, KPxP; etc.). In the actual game Bronstein did not allow any grass to grow under his feet and continued with 12. P-B5, P-K4; 13. P-B6! and won quickly.

After that the Black players began to be more careful and did not permit White to control the center completely.

Keres and Smyslow both played for Black: 5. PxB (the first four moves are always the same) 5. . . . P-QB4; 6. P-K3, N-B3; 7. B-Q3, P-K4; 8. N-K2, P-Q3. In the game Szabo-Keres the continuation was: 9. O-O, Q-K2; 10. P-K4, KN-Q2; 11. P-B4!, (once again White has the advantage in the center) 11. . . . P-QN3; 12. N-KN3, P-N3; 13. BPxKP, PxKP; 14. P-Q5, N-QR4; 15. R-R2!, N-N2; 16. QR-KB2, N-Q3; 17. B-KR6, . . . and White has the best of the opening.

In the game Bronstein-Smyslow, White was a bit too early, and instead of playing 9. O-O as in the game Szabo-Keres, he played 9. P-K4. Smyslow profited immediately with 9. . . . N-KR4!; 10. O-O, P-KN4! to stop the White KBP from moving up, and after 11. B-B2, N-B5; 12. B-R4, B-Q2; 13. N-N3, Q-B3; 14. P-Q5, N-K2; 15. BxBch, KxB; 16. QR-N1, KR-QN1; 17. Q-R4ch, K-Q1; 18. Q-B2, P-KR4; Black has a good game.

Also Najdorf improved his line of play in this variation and did not permit Kotov to gain the advantage in the center, this by taking necessary steps at the right moment.: 5. PxB, O-O; 6. P-K3, P-Q3; 7. N-K2, P-K4; 8. N-N3, R-K1; 9. P-B3, P-QB4!; (Gives Black good counterchances and permits development of his pieces). 10. P-K4, KPxP; 11. PxQP; PxQP; 12. B-K2, N-QB3; 13. O-O, N-Q2; 14. R-N1, N-B4; 15. B-N2, Q-B3; 16. Q-Q2, P-QR4. The game ended in a draw after a sharp and bitter battle.

But enough of our theoretical research . . . let us continue with the game itself:

6. P-K3	N-B3	10. P-K4	N-K1
7. B-Q3	O-O	11. N-N3	B-R3
8. N-K2	P-QN3	12. Q-K2	R-B1
9. O-O	N-QR4		

If Black wishes to win a pawn, then he should play PxP first and then follow it up with R-B1. Now White could play 13. P-Q5, N-Q3; 14. P-K5, NQ3xP; 15. Q-K4, P-KN3; 16. N-R5, PxP; 17. Q-KB4!, PxN; 18. Q-R6! etc. But White has other plans.

13. P-K5 PxP 14. Q-K4 P-B4

Defends and attacks!

15. PxPe.p. NxP 16. QxQP BxP

Black is now a good pawn up. The rest ought to be easy. Well, that is what you think!

17. B-N5 BxB 18. QxB Q-B2

Gets out of the pin and attacks the QBP at the same time.

19. BxN RxB 21. QR-K1

20. N-K4 R-B4

Not 21. N-Q6 as R-Q4 wins.

21 . . . N-B5 22. P-B4! NxP

Cannot play RxP as RxR, QxR; QxQP looks unhealthy. 22. . . . R-Q4 would have been better.

23. N-N5

Continued on Next Page

preliminaries

Prior to the State championship both the North and South had preliminary tournaments.

These ended as follows:

North: 1. C. Bagby and L. Boyette (co-Champions), 5 points; V. Pafnutieff and G. McClain, 4; C. Capps, 3½; W. Hendricks, 3; B. Popoff, 2½; Dr. H. J. Ralston, 1½.

South:

		Games Won	Games Lost	S.B. Score
1	Roy Martin	5½	1½	28.25
2	Sven Almgren	5½	1½	21.75
3	William Steckel	4½	2½	21.25
4	Emil Bersbach	4½	2½	19.75
5.	George Hunnes	4	3	19.75
6	Martin Altshiller	4	3	14.00
7	Morris Gordon	3½	3½	12.50
8	William Banning	3½	3½	11.75
9	LeRoy Johnson	3½	3½	11.50
10	Samuel Geller	3	4	9.00
11	John Barlow	2½	4½	8.25
12	Elmar Leoke	2½	4½	6.25
13	Robert Solana	1½	2½	5.25
14	James Wahlstrom	1	6	1.00

San Francisco championship score: R. Martin, 6; G. Croy and V. Pafnutieff, 4; Phil Smith, 3½; C. Bagby and S. Almgren, 3; W. Steckel, 2½; L. Boyette, 2.

Ray Martin as California Champion is automatically ceded to play in the championship to be held in Los Angeles next year.

Threatens P-KN4.

23. . . . Q-B4ch 25. Q-R6 RxQBP
24. K-R1 Q-Q4

Three pawns up . . . but an unpleasant outlook!

26. R-Q1! Q-B3 27. QxRP P-Q4

RxP was the threat.

28. Q-K7! R-K6

Must stop NxKP.

29. R-B3

Would prefer 29. QR-K1 and it is difficult to find an answer for Black.

29. . . . Q-B7
30. RQ1-KB1

Once again White misses the boat. With 30. R-KN1 Black has no way to stop NxKP.

30. . . . Q-K7 32. R3-B2 Q-Q6
31. P-R3 P-R3 33. NxKP R-B2

It is only fair to state here that both players were very hard pressed for time here. The last ten moves in about three minutes was just a bit too much for both players. What you see now until the forty-first move is more a comedy of errors.

34. Q-Q8ch

34. Q-K8ch! wins a rook.

34. . . . K-R2 36. QxR RxPch?
35. N-B8ch RxN

Has nothing to lose, so sacrifices and offers a draw. White turned the offer down, rightly, and with PxR, QxPch; 38. K-N1, Q-N6ch; 39. R-KN2, Q-K6ch; 40. R1-B2, Q-K8ch; 41. K-R2 he wins easily . . .but—

37. K-N1 R-N6 39. Q-K2 Q-Q5
38. Q-K7 N-B5 40. Q-B2ch K-N1

And now that the time control is over, the players can take stock of their positions again . . . but it is too late for regrets. Black now has the better game. There followed: 41. R-K1, N-K6; 42. Q-B8ch, K-R2; 43. K-R2, N-N5ch; 44. KxR, QxRch; 45. KxN, QxNPch; 46. K-R4, Q-B7ch; 47. K-R3, QxR; and White resigned on the sixty-fifth move.

—G. K.

2

White: V. Pafnutieff Black: C. Bagby

NIMZO - INDIAN

1. P-Q4 N-KB3 3. N-QB3 B-N5
2. P-QB4 P-K3 4. P-QR3

It's the fashion!

4. . . . BxNch 7. B-Q3 P-QN3
5. PxB P-B4 8. N-K2 O-O
6. P-K3 N-B3

For notes to the opening see Boyette-Bagby game.

9. P-K4 N-K1 10. O-O P-Q3

Here Black switches. P-K4 seems to be best though.

11. P-K5!

Lilienthal's move against Najdorf.

11. . . . PxP 12. PxP B-N2

Not NxP? 13. BxPch wins the Queen.

13. B-B4 P-N3

Trying something different than what R. Fine recommends, namely: 13. . . . Q-B2. Bagby says that he did not like this move as White can play 14. Q-B2, P-N3 ;15. B-R6, N-N2; 16. P-B4 gives White a tremendous game.

14. N-N3 Q-R5

Does not want to allow White to bring his Queen to KN4, which would cramp Black's game completely.

15. Q-B1 Q-K2

Forced as B-N5, Q-N5; B-K2 was threatened.

16. N-K4!

Threatens B-R6, N-N2; N-B6ch followed by Q-N5.

16. . . . P-B4 17. PxPe.p. Q-Q2

Not NxP, as B-Q6 wins the exchange.

18. R-Q1 NxP 19. B-R6 N-K4

Decides to give the exchange with the hope of getting out of the tight position he's in.

20. BxR RxB 27. P-B3 N-K4
21. NxNch RxN 28. Q-K2 N-B3
22. B-K4 Q-B2 29. R-Q6 P-K4
23. BxB QxB 30. Q-K4 R-B2
24. R-Q8ch K-N2 31. QR-Q1 Q-B1
25. Q-K3 N-N5 32. Q-Q5 Q-K1
26. Q-Q2 R-B2 33. R-Q7ch

Seems the easiest way to finish the game.

33. . . . RxR 38. P-QR4 N-N7
34. QxRch QxQ 39. P-R5 PxP
35. RxQch K-R3 40. RxQRP N-Q6
36. R-QB7 N-R4 41. P-QB4
37. RxQRP NxP

With 41. K-B1, K-N4; 42. K-K2, N-B5ch; 43.K-B2, N-K3; (best) 44. K-K3 wins easy.

41. . . . K-N4 43. R-R7 P-K5
42. P-N3 K-B4

His only hope now of getting some drawing chances.

44. PxPch KxP 47. R-R8 K-Q5
45. RxP K-Q5 48. R-R4ch K-K6
46. R-R4ch K-K6

And here they decided to call it a draw! The game is still an easy win for White: 49. K-N2, N-K8ch; 50. K-R3, N-B6; 51. R-N4,

P-N4; 52. K-N2, N-K8ch!; 53. K-R1!, N-B6; 54. P-KR4! wins.

Teichmann used to say the "Good player is always lucky."

Spielmann used to say "You cannot win a tournament without luck."

—G. K.

3

White: V. Pafnutieff, S.F. Black: P. Smith Bakersfield

GRUNFELD DEFENCE

1. P-Q4 N-KB3 4. PxP NxP
2. P-QB4 P-KN3 5. P-K4 NxN
3. N-QB3 P-Q4 6. PxN P-QB4

The old line of this important variation, which is coming back into tournament play. New life has been blown into this variation, by playing B-B4 and N-K2 for White, and not N-KB3, which permitted B-KN5 for Black, and attack on the center.

7. B-QB4 B-N2 8. N-K2 PxP

You do not relieve the pressure on White's center until absolutely forced to. The correct continuation here is 8. . . . O-O; 9. O-O, and now 9. . . . PxP; 10. PxP, N-B3; 11. B-K3, B-N5; 12. P-B3, N-QR4!; and now we have three continuations:

A—13. B-Q3, B-K3; 14. P-Q5?, BxR; 15. QxB, P-B3; 16. B-KR6, Q-N3ch!; 17. K-R1, KR-Q1 with important advantage for Black.

B—13. B-Q5, B-Q2; 14. R-N1, P-QR3; (doubtful) 15. BxNP, R-R2; 16. B-Q5, P-K3; 17. B-N3, NxB; and White could take advantage here with 18. PxN, B-N4; 19. P-K5! as BxKP is not good, as the R will be attacked after 20. PxB.: Zakorovski-Kamisov, Russian Championship, 1949.

C—13. R-B1, NxB; 14. RxN, B-Q2; 15. Q-N3, Q-R4; 16. N-B3, P-N3 with equal game. Bronstein-Kotov, Saltsjobaden, 1948.

D—13. R-B1, NxB; 14. RxN, B-Q2; 15. Q-N3, Q-R4; 16. N-B3, P-QN4; 17. R-B5, KR-B1; 18. N-Q5, RxR; 19. PxR, P-K3; with a good game for Black. Gligoric-Szabo, Venice, 1949.

9. PxP N-B3 10. B-K3 Q-R4ch

A waste of time. Should have tried B-N5 here.

11. B-Q2 Q-Q1

Looks the same . . . but it isn't.

12. B-B3

Defends the pawn and stops the Knight going to QR4.

12. . . . O-O 13. O-O P-N3

Too tame. N-QR4 attacking the W.B. and playing P-QR3 and P-QN4 so as to undertake something on the Q's side was more than necessary.

14. R-B1 B-N2 16. P-Q5 PxP
15. P-B4 P-K3

Cannot play 16. . . . BxB; 17. PxN loses a piece for Black.

17. BxB KxB 19. P-B5 Q-N4
18. BxP N-R4

On 19. . . BxB, there follows 20. P-B6ch first, closing out the B. Queen.

20. Q-Q4ch K-N1

Naturally not 20 . . . P-B3 as 21. BxB, NxB; 22. R-B7ch, R-B2; 23. RxRch, KxR; 24. Q-Q7ch wins a piece.

21. PxP RPxP

BxB first loses a pawn after 22. PxRPch etc.

22. R-QB3 BxB 23. R-KR3! P-B3

Forced.

24. PxB QR-B1 25. R-KN3 R-B5

Desperation . . . but good advice is hard to give here. White put on the pressure and never let go . . . that's all!

26. RxQ RxQ 31. RxP R-Q7
27. RxPch K-R2 32. N-B3 N-B5
28. R6xP RxR 33. R-R4 N-K6
29. RxR RxP 34. R-K4! Black
30. R-B7ch K-N3 Resigns

If 34 . . . NxP; 35. R-N4ch loses a piece, and after 34 . . . RxPch; 35. K-R1, also wins a piece.

• • •

Students, just go over this line again, as I have come across some important continuations since writing the above, namely:

CONTINUATION A.

13. B-Q3, B-K3; 14. P-Q5!, BxR; 15. QxB, P-B3; 16. B-KR6, Q-N3ch; 17. K-R1, (in the game-Bronstein-Boleslavesky, Budapest. 1950, White played 17. N-Q4, and Black managed to get a draw).

We are now following the first game of the match Bronstein-Boleslavsky, Moscow, August, 1950. Knowing this line well, Black continued with: 17. . . KR-Q1; 18. R-N1!, Q-B4; 19. B-Q2 (If 19. R-N5 then Q-R6).

(Now White takes good advantage of the badly posted pieces) 19. . . P-QN3; 20. B-N4, Q-B2; 21. R-QB1, Q-N2; 22. Q-N1 (Protects the bishop at Q3 and attacks Black's knight). 22. . . QR-N1 (A mistake, but Black's position is difficult. If 22. . . B-B1 then 23. BxN, PxB; 24. QxQ, BxQ; 25. R-B7. And if 22 . . . Q-Q2; 23. N-Q4, B-B2; 24. B-N5, Q-N2; 25. N-B6 wins). 23. PxB, N-B3; 24. B-B3, N-K4; 25. B-N5, QR-B1; 26. BxN, RxRch; 27. QxR, PxB;

28. B-Q7, Q-R3; 29. N-N3, QxRP; 30. P-KR4, R-KB1; 31. Q-N5, R-B3; 32. QxR, and Black resigned.

(Bronstein, by winning this game, (he won the match against Boleslavsky, 7½-6½, and thus will meet Botvinnik for the World's title in 1951 in Russia) has blown new life in this line of play (B-B4 and N-K2) against the Grunfeld Defence. Does that mean that the Grunfeld is outmoded? It will be interesting to see who will bring in a new and powerful continuation for Black. Carroll Capps suggests that Black should not take the Rook on his fourteenth move. Is that the way to refute White's line of play? How about it, readers, what do you suggest?)

—G. K.

4

White: R. Martin Black: C. Bagby

ITALIAN OPENING

1. P-K4	P-K4	21. BxN	PxB
2. N-KB3	N-QB3	22. Q-K4	R-K1
3. B-B4	B-B4	23. N-Q4	K-B1
4. P-B3	N-B3	24. QxP	BxP
5. P-Q4	PxP	25. P-R6	BxB
6. PxP	B-N5ch	26. Q-R8ch	Q-N1
7. N-B3	NxKP	27. PxPch	K-B2
8. O-O	BxN	28. N-B5	NxN?*
9. P-Q5	N-K4	29. Q-R5ch	KxP
10. B-N3!?	O-O	30. RxR	Q-B2
11. PxB	N-N3	31. Q-R8ch	K-N3
12. R-K1	R-K1	32. PxB	N-R3
13. Q-Q4	N-Q3	33. R-K3	N-B4
14. B-N5	P-KB3	34. R-B3	Q-Q4
15. RxRch	QxR	35. Q-K8ch	K-N2
16. R-K1	Q-B1	36. QxPch	K-N3
17. B-B1	P-QN3	37. R-R3	Q-Q8ch
18. P-KR4	B-N2	38. K-R2	Q-N5
19. P-R5	N-K2	39. R-N3	Resigns
20. B-R3	Q-B2		

*28. . . . QxQ!; 29. RxNch, K-N3; 30. PxQ-Q, RxQ; 31. PxB, KxN; 32. RxP, R-QB1; 33. P-QB4, P-QR4; 34. RxP, P-R5; 35. PxP, RxP; 36. RxQNP, draws!

5

White: R. Martin Black: G. E. Croy

ITALIAN OPENING

1. P-K4	P-K4	8. O-O	BxN
2. N-KB3	N-QB3	9. P-Q5	N-K4
3. B-B4	B-B4	10. B-N3!?	P-Q3
4. P-B3	N-B3	11. PxB	B-N5
5. P-Q4	PxP	12. R-K1	P-KB4
6. PxP	B-N5ch	13. P-KR3	P-KR4!?
7. N-B3	NxKP	14. PxB	RPxP
15. RxN!	PxR	27. BxBP	PxB
16. N-N5	Q-B3	28. QxN	Q-R7ch
17. B-R4ch	K-B1	29. K-B1	R-R3
18. NxP	Q-R5	30. Q-N8ch	R-K1
19. N-N3	P-R3	31. Q-Q6ch	R-K2
20. B-B4	N-N3	32. Q-Q8ch	R-K1
21. B-K3	P-N4	33. QxP	R3xB
22. B-B2	N-K4	34. Q-B5ch	K-N1
23. Q-Q4	P-N4	35. PxR	R-K2
24. B-B5	R-K1	36. R-Q1	Q-R5
25. B-K6	P-B4	37. Q-N6ch	Resigns
26. Q-K4	R-K2		

6

White: L. Boyette Black: R. Martin

TCHIGORINE DEFENCE

1. P-Q4	P-Q4	9. BxP	B-N5
2. P-QB4	N-QB3	10. B-QN5	BxNch
3. N-KB3	B-N5	11. PxB	QxPch
4. Q-R4	BxN	12. K-K2	Q-N7ch
5. NPxB	P-K3	13. B-Q2	O-O-O
6. N-B3	PxP	14. KR-QN1	RxBch
7. P-K4	QxP	15. K-K3	Q-B6ch
8. B-K3	Q-K4	16. K-B4	RxBP
		Resigns	

7

White: Wm. Steckel Black: L. Boyette

QUEEN'S PAWN

1. P-Q4	P-Q4	12. O-O	P-K4
2. QN-Q2	N-KB3	13. R-Q1	QR-K1
3. P-K3	N-B3	14. QPxP	PxP
4. P-KB4	P-KN3	15. PxP	BxP
5. P-B3	B-B4	16. NxB	RxN
6. KN-B3	B-N2	17. P-B4	B-K3
7. N-K5	N-K5	18. PxP	BxP
8. N2-B3	P-B3	19. B-B4	R-R4
9. NxN	PxN	20. BxBch	PxB
10. Q-R4	Q-Q3	21. P-KR3	RxP!
11. B-K2	O-O	Resigns	

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the santa barbara 'open'

This tournament attracted twenty-three players from all over the State and all enjoyed playing in Santa Barbara.

LeRoy Johnson, tournament director, has his hands full playing as well as directing the event. Competition was keen and, according to Carroll Capps, the games were on a high level. That is good news indeed, as it proves that chess in California is getting better all the time.

Carroll Capps led all the way and in the final met defeat at the hands of Arthur Spiller of Santa Monica, who thus won the tournament, and is now ceded into the finals of the official state championship in 1951. Capps remained in second place.

Here are the final placings:

		Score	S.B.Pts.
1.	Arthur R. Spiller	5	20.50
2.	C. M. Capps	4½	20.75
3.	Geo. A. Steven	4½	20.25
4.	George Hunnex	4½	15.50
5.	Pete Velliotes	4½	15.25
6.	Dan Fidlow	4	15.00
7.	C. Hyde	4	12.00
8.	F. S. Hazard	3½	17.75
9.	Leon Vasu	3½	13.25
10.	A. J. Stobbe	3½	10.75
11.	John H. Barlow	3	10.50
12.	Frank Frilling	3	7.00
13.	A. E. Schecter	2½	12.25
14.	Emil Bersbach	2½	11.25
15.	Kenton Chambers	2½	9.75
16.	L. R. Johnson	2½	7.75
17.	R. G. Currie	2½	7.50
18.	Henry King	2	4.00
19.	Elmar Leoke	1½	3.25
20.	Arthur B. Miller	1½	2.25
21.	W. T. Pinney	1	4.00
22.	Lois Smyers	1	3.25
23.	R. J. Cuneo	1	2.00

tournament games

1

White: A. Spiller Black: C. Capps

Q.G.D. LASHER'S DEFENCE

1.	P-Q4	N-KB3	10.	N-Q2	P-K4
2.	P-QB4	P-K3	11.	P-Q5	P-KB4
3.	N-QB3	P-Q4	12.	B-K2	N-Q2
4.	B-N5	B-K2	13.	Q-B2	P-QR4
5.	P-K3	O-O	14.	O-O	N-B4
6.	N-KB3	P-KR3	15.	N-N3	B-Q2
7.	B-R4	N-K5	16.	NxN	QxN
8.	BxB	QxB	17.	Q-B3	QR-K1
9.	NxN	PxN	18.	P-QR3	P-R5

Why not P-KB5?

19. Q-N4 QxQ?

P-QN3 is much better here.

20.	PxQ	R-R1	41.	K-K1	P-N4
21.	P-B5	R-B3	42.	B-N3	R-KN1
22.	B-B4	K-B1	43.	R-R7	R-QR1
23.	R-R3	P-QN4	44.	R-R6ch	K-B2
24.	B-K2	P-B5	45.	R-R7ch	K-Q3
25.	P-B6	P-B6	46.	K-Q2	R-KB1
26.	BxNP	PxP	47.	B-Q1	B-R6
27.	R1-R1	B-K1	48.	R-R6ch	K-B2
28.	RxP	R-N1	49.	K-K1	R-QR1
29.	B-B4	R-Q3	50.	B-B2	R-R8ch
30.	P-N5	K-K2	51.	K-Q2	R-R6
31.	R-R8	R3-Q1	52.	R-B6	K-N3
32.	RxR	RxR	53.	R-B7	R-R7
33.	R-R7	K-Q3	54.	K-B1	P-N5
34.	P-N3	B-R4	55.	R-N7ch	K-R3
35.	KxP	B-B6ch	56.	P-Q6	P-N6
36.	K-B1	P-N4	57.	BPxP	PxP
37.	P-N4	P-R4	58.	PxP	B-K3
38.	R-R6	P-R5	59.	P-Q7	B-N6
39.	P-N6	PxP	60.	R-N6ch	Resigns.
40.	R-R7	B-N5			

2

White: G. Hunnex Black: K. Chambers

QUEEN'S PAWN

1. P-Q4, P-Q4; 2. P-QB4, P-QB3; 3. PxP, PxP; 4. N-QB3, N-KB3; 5. B-KB4, N-B3; 6. P-K3, P-K3; 7. N-B3, P-QR3; 8. B-Q3, B-Q3; 9. B-KN3, O-O; 10. O-O, BxB; 11. BPxB, Q-K2; 12. P-K4, PxP; 13. NxP, N-QN5; 14. NxNch, QxN; 15. B-K4, N-Q4; 16. Q-Q2, P-KN3; 17. N-K5, Q-K2; 18. QR-K1, N-B3; 19. Q-N5, K-N2; 20. R-B2, N-Q4; 21. Q-B1, Q-Q3; 22. Q-B5, QxQ; 23. PxQ, N-B3; 24. B-B3, QR-N1; 25. R-Q1, N-Q4; 26. P-QR3, P-B3; 27. N-B4, N-K2; 28. N-Q6, K-N1; 29. NxB, KRxN; 30. R-Q7, N-B3; 31. P-QN4, N-K4; 32. R-K7, NxBch; 33. RxN, R-K1; 34. RxRch, RxR; 35. RxP, K-N2; 36. R-B3, P-K4; 37. K-B1, R-K3; 38. K-K2, R-KB3; 9. K-K3, K-B2; 40. K-K4, K-K3; 41. P-N4, P-R3; 42. RxRch, KxR; 43. P-KR4, P-KN4; 44. P-R5, K-K3; 45. P-R4, Black resigns.

3

White: A. Stobbe Black: C. Capps

RETI

1. N-KB3, P-Q4; 2. P-K3, P-KN3; 3. P-QB4, P-QB3; 4. P-Q4, B-N2; 5. N-B3, N-B3; 6. PxP, NxP; 7. B-B4, O-O; 8. O-O, B-N5; 9. P-KR3, BxN; 10. QxB, P-K3; 11. R-Q1, N-Q2; 12. P-K4, N4-N3; 13. B-N3, Q-R5; 14. B-KB4, QR-Q1; 15. Q-K3, P-KR3; 16. B-B7, R-B1; 17. B-Q6, KR-K1; 18. N-K2; K-R2; 19. B-N3, Q-K2; 20. B-B2, P-QB4; 21. P-K5, PxP; 22 NxP, N-B5; 23. Q-N3, N2xP; 24. B-K4, KR-Q1; 25. QxP, QxQ; 26. BxQ, QR-N1; 27. P-N3, RxB; 28. PxN, NxP; 29. QR-B1, N-N7; 30. R-N1, RxN; 31. RxR, BxR; White resigns.

4

White: Henry King Black: R. J. Cuneo

DUTCH DEFENCE

1. P-Q4, P-KB4; 2. N-KB3, N-KB3; 3. P-KN3, P-K3; 4. B-N2, B-K2; 5. P-B4, P-Q4; 6. N-B3, P-B3; 7. O-O, O-O; 8. Q-B2, PxP; 9. P-K4, N-R3; 10. P-QR3, N-B2; 11. B-B4, N-N4; 12. NxN, PxN; 13. QR-Q1, NxP; 14. N-K5, N-B3; 15. Q-Q2, N-Q4; 16. KR-K1, NxB; 17. QxN, B-N4; 18. Q-B3, B-B3; 19. P-Q5, PxP; 20. RxP, Q-K1; 21. Q-Q1, B-K2; 22. N-Q7, R-B2; 23. R-Q6, BxN; 24. RxBQ7, R-Q1; 25. RxR, QxR; 26. QxQch, BxQ; 27. R-K8ch, Resigns.

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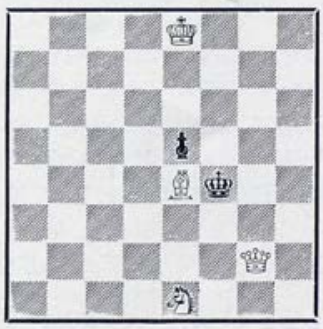
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if N-B5 2. R-B5
if N-B6 2. B-B2
if N-B7 2. R-B6

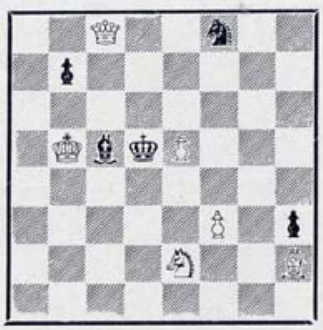
No. 35: R-Q6 followed by Q-B3 or Q-K3.
No. 36: Q-R4 if P-B4 2. N-Q6!
Watch out for No. 39. Rated as difficult.
In No. 38 the mates are all set to trap the solver.

No. 37 O. WURZBURG



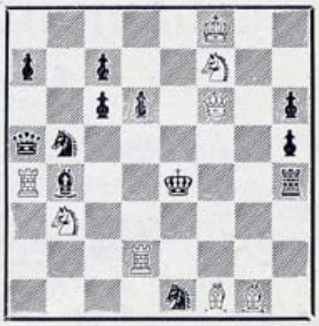
MATE IN THREE

No. 38 C. PROMISLO



MATE IN TWO

No. 39 J. J| O'KEEFE

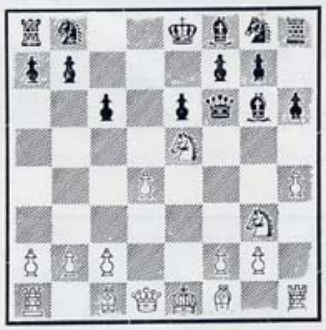


MATE IN TWO

six traps in the caro-kann

I

1. P-K4	P-QB3	5. N-N3	B-N3
2. P-Q4	P-Q4	6. N-B3	P-K3
3. N-QB3	PxP	7. P-KR4	P-KR3
4. NxP	B-B4	8. N-K5	Q-B3?



9. B-KN5!	PxB	11. RxR	
10. PxP	QxNP		

White has won the exchange.

II

1. P-K4	P-QB3	5. Q-Q3	P-K4
2. P-Q4	P-Q4	6. PxP	Q-R4ch
3. N-QB3	PxP	7. B-Q2	QxKP
4. NxP	N-B3	8. O-O-O!	



8.	NxN?	10. B-N5 d.ch	
9. Q-Q8ch!!	KxQ		

And mate in the next move.

III

1. P-K4	P-QB3	5. N-QB3	N-B3
2. P-Q4	P-Q4	6. B-N5	Q-N3?
3. PxP	PxP	7. PxP	QxNP
4. P-QB4	N-KB3		



8. R-B1!	N-QN5	10. B-QB4	B-N5
9. N-R4	QxRP	11. N-KB3	

White wins a piece.

IV

1. P-K4	P-QB3	5. N-N3	P-KR4
2. P-Q4	P-Q4	6. B-KN5?	P-R5
3. N-QB3	PxP	7. BxN	PxN
4. NxP	N-B3	8. B-K5	



8. . . .	RxP	10. P-B3	QxBch!
9. RxR	Q-R4ch	11. PxQ	PxR

And Black wins a piece.

V

1. P-K4	P-QB3	5. NxNch	NPxN
2. P-Q4	P-Q4	6. P-KN3	Q-B2
3. N-QB3	PxP	7. N-B3	B-N5
4. NxP	N-B3	8. B-KB4?	



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8. . . .	P-K4!	10. BxP	Q-K2
9. PxP	PxP		

Black wins a piece.

VI

1. P-K4	P-QB3	5. N-QB3	N-B3
2. P-Q4	P-Q4	6. N-B3	P-KN3
3. PxP	PxP	7. B-N5	N-K5
4. P-QB4	N-KB3	(See Diagram)	
8. NxP?	NxB	9. NxN	P-K3

Black wins a piece, as after 10. Q-B3, follows 10. . . QxKN; 11. N-B7ch, K-Q1; 12. NxR, B-5ch ;wins the Queen or mates. A similar trap occurs also in the King's Indian: 1. P-Q4, N-KB3; 2. P-QB4, P-KN3; 3. N-QB3, B-N2; 4. N-B3, P-Q4; 5. B-N5, N-K5; 6. NxP, NxB; 7. NxN, P-K3; etc.



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